

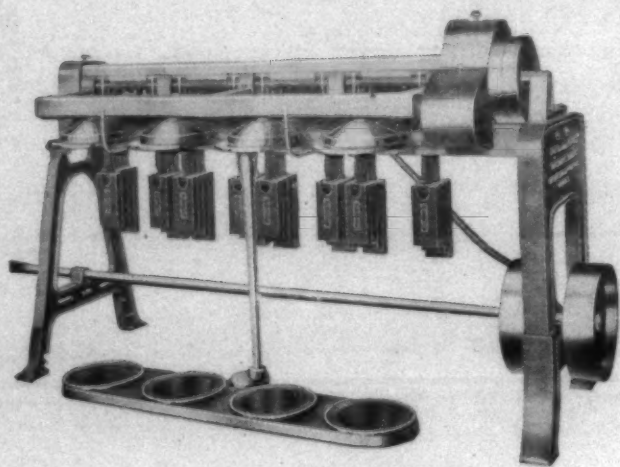
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 27, 1916

NUMBER 22

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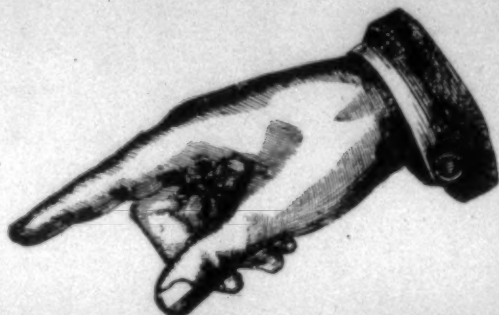
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Complete and accurate information relative to
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 27, 1916

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The United States in Foreign Trade

E. A. Groff, Foreign Department of National City Bank, New York, Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

On behalf of The National City Bank of New York and particularly of its Foreign Trade Department, permit me to express my appreciation of the courtesy of your invitation to attend this convention and the privilege of joining with you in the discussion of the subject of the United States in foreign trade.

The statistics of the world's international commerce do not show the United States in as prominent a position as we should occupy in regard to the exportation of manufactures, regardless of the fact that we are the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. Up to the year prior to the beginning of the war most of our products were consumed in our domestic market, which has grown to be enormous, aggregating approximately 50 billion dollars per year. Not only have we consumed the greater part of our own products but we have bought generously from the manufacturing countries of Europe. Our exports have in the past been largely the products of our fields and mines which have been taken by European countries and manufactured into merchandise and then much of it sold back in our domestic markets. The necessity of conserving our natural resources is quite apparent, and should have the thoughtful consideration of the manufacturers in the United States and especially in the cotton industry. The manufacture of cotton goods could be one of America's premier manufacturing industries, and you gentlemen are in the position to do some very effective work in the export markets. You are in a particularly favorable position for getting together in co-operation for certain kinds of foreign marketing campaigns that the country is going to see in the near future. The history of commerce shows two striking examples of national organization in international commerce in the development of England's and of Germany's export trade. Both saw the necessity of outside markets and developed their organization to fit their particular circumstances. England developed during centuries of growth from primitive barter and overseas adventuring. British institutions of commerce perfected themselves through gradual evolution till they are powerful, cover the world, and are very efficient. Englishmen are intensely individualistic, but through

centuries of commerce they perfected institutions through which British trade activity works with unity of national purpose. Evolution perfected British international banking. It produced the typical English merchandising house with foreign branches and an approach to functional banking in the matter of credit guaranties. It produced England's superb financial equipment, including an international money and securities market and the highest development of insurance against business risks. These have been responsible for the enormous economic power of Great Britain.

When the Germans found that they had to go into foreign commerce they saw that they could not hope to construct an automatic organization of trade such as England possessed. Hamburg had some strong institutions on the same lines as London's but not so many or so great. Hamburg's trade had been tributary to London. The big central fact of Germany's successful organization has been that Germany began at once to build a way of handling commerce in which German genius was used to its utmost effectiveness. England's tools were used where they were of best use, but England has never heretofore possessed anything like Germany's centralized and purposely directed organization of trade. That is distinctively German.

A very significant fact brought out in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the effect of foreign combinations upon our trade was that hundreds of American manufacturers told the Commission things showing that they had felt the power of German combinations in their own experience and yet had been absolutely ignorant of what they had been up against. We know of the German cartels in which competing establishments of one industry join efforts for certain purposes and work as one. We know something of the co-operation of different groups in collateral industries through which comprehensive trade strategy can be conducted, one group taking temporary losses to help the rest. We know also how closely German banking interlocked with industry and commerce. We know how the great German communities of commission merchants co-operated

more closely than London's houses. The miscellaneous manufacturing enterprises of Germany have had their foreign business, in exporting, in importing raw material and in cheap, prompt, and efficient overseas transportation managed practically as one great business.

Now the United States is the richest and most productive nation in the world, with the fullest range of natural resources and the largest home consumption. But, we are without as firm a foothold as we should have in the world's markets just because we lack national organization of foreign commerce. We must build one based on business methods in which we as a nation are particularly successful. Of course we must make use of other nation's ideas when they fit, and suit our needs, but ours must be an American way. We have our distinctive methods of manufacture, on a huge scale, with the most improved and scientific machinery known today. We have our American method of selling and distribution and what we believe to be effective uses of advertising. We will be successful only as we make our foreign commerce thoroughly American, putting our best foot forward and making use of the particular abilities which have been so successful in the development of our domestic markets.

Congress now has before it a bill permitting combination of American business in the activities of foreign trade. Every business man should feel a personal interest in this bill even though he never expects to make use of its permissions himself. The passage of the right kind of a bill will do much to stimulate our export and import trade and the development of effective organization. We will still have an immense aggregate of direct individual foreign business on the part of manufacturers equipped to do such business; and then there must come a very great growth of foreign business through jobbers, commission houses and merchants. All these phrases will help each other grow. Only by the use of all the forms can we bring into play in foreign business the successful methods our business interests use in the domestic field, and so construct our strongest national system.

Nobody is going to lose through this encouragement of every feasible

method in export selling. If a manufacturer of any one particular line succeeds through skillful advertising in creating a popular demand for his article he will therefore be increasing the demand for other lines of American manufacture. If we can stimulate a great expansion of intelligent interest in foreign markets, our manufacturers will not be long in finding the best way to handle foreign business when they get it.

There are many different opinions of what is to happen at the end of the European war; but there is one thing that can be counted upon as a sure outcome of it, that is, a re-organization of industry in all the big industrial countries regardless of commercial agreements, treaties, embargoes, tariffs, and all political arrangements that may be made. Manufacturing and selling efficiency is going to be forced up in every line of business, and production is going to be conducted at a degree of intensity never before known. Every big nation's industries are going to speed up a notch or two higher. There can be no doubt of this. There is probably going to be a different form of competition, one in which the efficiency of intensive effort is going to predominate.

Europe shows signs of adopting some American ideas of manufacture on a large scale by improved machinery in great plants, getting the cost of production and the price to the customer down to the lowest possible figure. But the key-word to success in the coming competition is going to be organization and the most intensive effort in every phase or production and sale. Europe has not so much surplus capital nor surplus cheap labor as she had in the past, and this will undoubtedly have its effect in the coming campaign for international trade. You will probably see an era of genuine scientific management in the handling of working forces operating expensive machinery in order to get the best out of each man and all of them in organized team work. We are also going to see the different establishments in each industry in closer co-operation and combination than ever before, and different foreign industries interlocking more effectively.

The United States should be in a most enviable position in foreign (Continued on Page 6.)

A SANITARY FLY-PROOF CLOSET

THE PROOF

CLINTON, S. C.

We recommend the Stevens Cans. Best thing we have seen, so far, for this purpose, and consider it absolutely sanitary and satisfactory.

LYDIA COTTON MILLS.

GREENWOOD, S. C.

It cost us in the neighborhood of \$200.00 to install this system, but if we could not get it any more, would not take thousands of dollars for it as we feel we are not going to be bothered with flies this summer.

PANOLA COTTON MILLS.

LANDRUM, S. C.

Regarding the Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans, we installed about twenty of these cans in some outdoor closets during the summer of 1915. Thus far they have proven satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

BLUE RIDGE HOSIERY MILLS,
Joseph Lee, Pres. and Treas.

OXFORD, ALA.

We have had these cans in the closets in our mill village for some time now, and they are giving perfect satisfaction. They not only are more sanitary, but are easier to clean, and in fact are the next best thing to sewerage and are so much cheaper. We heartily recommend them for all dry closets.

Yours very truly,

SOUTHERN MILLS CORPORATION,
C. M. Latech.

ROME, GA.

In reply to your inquiry about Stevens Sanitary Dry Closet Cans, beg to say that they have proven satisfactory, and we think them all right.

Yours very truly,

ANCHOR DUCK MILLS,
C. E. McLinn, Sec. and Treas.

For 4c Per Month

For this insignificant sum you can make every one of your mill village privies clean, sanitary and free from all disease-carrying insects with the

Stevens Sanitary Closet Can

It will solve your toilet problems. Its use minimizes disease epidemics and prevents pollution of soil and water. Proof against flies and other disease-carrying insects. Entirely eliminates flies that hatch around the surface closet. So simple any day laborer can install it.

Endorsed by Health Authorities

The Stevens Can has the hearty endorsement of many health officers, town councils and mill owners. It is the best combination of economy and efficiency yet devised.

Write for full information.

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Disinfectants and Sanitary Appliances

ATLANTA, GA.

Western Territory supplied by The Selig Co. of Texas, Dallas, Tex.

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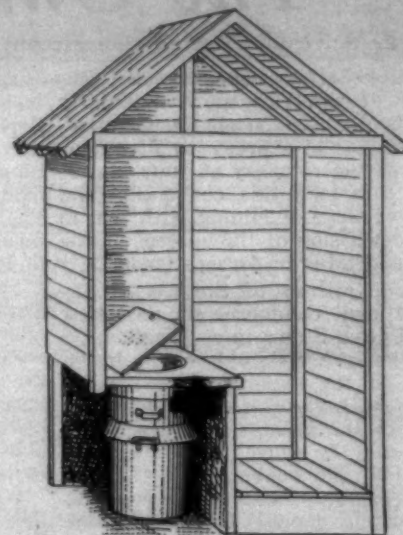
We have had them in our mill village here for six years and up to present have been very pleased with them. We are sure they will be very satisfactory at any place where surface closets are in use.

GATE CITY COTTON MILLS.

GAFFNEY, S. C.

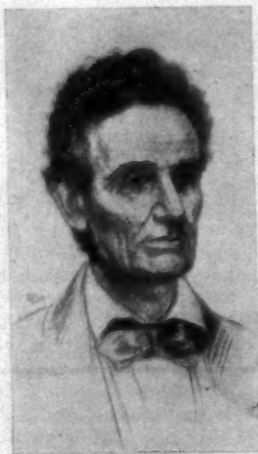
These cans are recommended and required by the Board of Health and City Council of Gaffney, and in compliance with these requirements we installed them. They appear to be satisfactory in every way.

Yours very truly,
GAFFNEY MFG. CO.,
L. G. Potter, Secretary.



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is embodied in the
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CONDIT ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

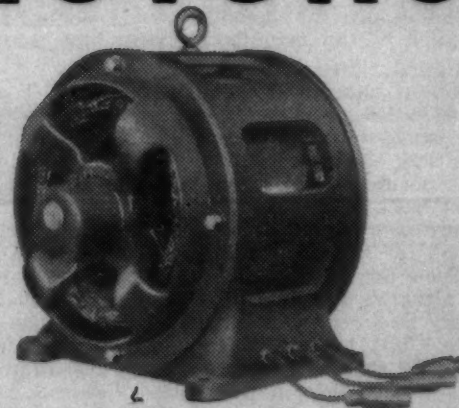
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THE BIGELOW COMPANY
New Haven, Conn.



Relation of the Textile School to the Mills

Prof. Thomas Nelson, of the Textile Department A. & M. College, Raleigh, Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

Gentlemen:

I do not believe there is any need to argue before this association as to whether or not the textile school is of any value to the textile industry. You are all probably familiar with one or more of the textile schools in this country and know of

ability to perform their allotted work. The direct manufacturing of goods of course devolves upon those actually doing the work at the spindle and the loom and in every part of the mill, but these employees have to be directed and guided by those above them in such a way

We do not always get these conditions. One side of the flats may be set to the cylinder closer than the other, or the licker-in not set evenly with the feed plate, or the doffer with the cylinder, and so on with other settings, the result of which is readily seen in the web

the mill. This machinery, which is more varied in character than in any one mill, is not operated on a commercial scale, but is used for demonstration and study so that the various parts of each machine and the functions of each part may be thoroughly understood. This is



East Monbo Mill Submerged.

X shows where top of West Monbo Mill shows above water.



Interior View East Monbo Mill after the Flood

the important part which these schools are taking in the development of this industry. Graduates of these schools are filling responsible positions and this of itself is sufficient argument for their existence. I do not, therefore, propose to make any argument to prove their necessity, to do so would be to ignore the valuable aid and encouragement many of you manufacturers have given textile schools.

It is the relation of the textile school to the mill and the work done in the school that I wish to say a few words to you about today. As this is the Convention of North Carolina Manufacturers I shall of course confine my remarks to the Textile Department at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, with which I am connected, and its relation to the cotton mills of North Carolina and the South. I might say, however, that what is true of our school is also true as regards the other textile schools, especially those of the South.

In order to get a clear idea of the subject we shall have to consider the functions and aims of both the mill and the school. In the first place, the mill is not a school; as this term is generally understood, the functions and aim of a mill being to take raw material and manufacture this material into finished products commercially. On the manufacture of these products depends the success or failure of the mill. If the product is below par either in quality or quantity the mill does not attain its true standard. Dividends, which are the final culmination of the work of those employed, from president down to sweeper, must be and is determined principally by the character and loyalty of those employed and their

that the products of the mill will be up to the maximum both in quality and quantity.

Cotton manufacturing is a science and an art, and to be truly successful, manufacturers should be thoroughly prepared to apply scientific and business principles to this industry. Scientific methods should be employed by which accurate costs of manufactured products can be obtained. These scientific methods should also be carried out through the various processes of the mill so that each process will

delivered and consequent results that follow. All through the processes of manufacturing scientific adjustments should be made in order that the product of the machines may be kept up to the standard of efficiency in the most economical manner. I would very much like to discuss with you the causes of high costs in supplies, especially on looms, the loss of production on the various machines in the mill and other practical points in manufacturing, but I must refrain. As it is some of you may be asking the

practically impossible in the mill.

The training of the student is accomplished as follows:

The student is guided in his studies systematically so as to get the best results from his work. He is also taught to observe results so that the very smallest, minutest detail is none too small for his attention.

The processes through which cotton passes in its transition from the raw material to the finished state are practically demonstrated. The mechanism and manipulation of the different parts of the machines used are thoroughly analyzed and explained, so that the best results will be obtained from the cotton as it passes through the various machines.

The student is instructed how to make the necessary calculations that are in constant use in the mill, such as draft, twist in yarns, tension, lay, production, etc. Different numbers of yarn are made by each student, who works out his own calculations, makes all the necessary changes, and then produces the different sizes of yarns on the machines.

Textile students are taught how to make all kinds and grades of fabrics from the plain print cloth and sheeting to the fanciest cotton fabrics made. The students make these fabrics from their own designs and colorings and produce such fabrics as stripe and check ginghams, madras, vestings, shirt-waistings, white and colored dress goods, table napkins, table cloths, leno fabrics, etc.

A careful training is also given in bleaching and dyeing yarns and fabrics. Each student keeps a record in his pattern book of all the work done, and this makes an ex-



Another View of East Monbo Mill

produce the maximum and best results. This is of course the actual practical application of labor to the machines, but it is this practical application in a scientific manner that produces the best results. This is often referred to as Scientific Efficiency. Let me illustrate. We all know that a card requires very careful and accurate setting and that the card clothing must be ground correctly if a perfect web is to be delivered from the card.

question, what has this to do with the relation between the textile school and the mill.

The connecting link between the textile school and the mill is that the school is equipped with all the machines necessary to produce yarns and fabrics, to bleach and dye same, to make patterns for fancy fabrics and to perform other work as is the mill. There is, however, a difference in the operation of the machines in the textile school from

(Continued on Page 16).

United States in Foreign Trade.

(Continued from Page 3.)

competition for the reason that in a large measure we will be without a great many stupendous problems which will have to be solved by the manufacturing countries of Europe. American business heretofore won out everywhere, at home or abroad, where serious efforts were made to compete. One of America's most successful manufacturing executives, a man whose business field is the whole world, says that price or no price, American business has always gained a market wherever Americans have gone and put up a fight for it as they do in the home market—not experimenting with it to see whether it will pay, but going into the market seriously with a determination to win and to count failure in it just as bad as failure at home. Intensive energy will always succeed in modern achievement over low-power economies. Steam won over the cheap water-wheel, whose power was supposed to cost nothing, and the modern steam driven mill can produce not only in greater volume and speed, but at lower cost. The higher intensity of gas-power over steam made the automobile and aeroplane possible—steam was unequal to either. Electric drive will ultimately win out over steam because of its possibilities of intensity of power, and will in the end be more economical. High speed thinking has made the United States the richest country in the world and the greatest producer. Our great, unrivaled resources have made the opportunity and stimulated the high-speed thinking. American business, and manufacturing particularly, has been developed on the intensive principle. When foreign business is given the same consideration as our domestic business, we will win out over the world on the same principle.

It may be interesting to consider for the moment the possibility of meeting Europe in foreign and domestic markets in cotton.

Let us look squarely at all the facts in the war-time developments of the international trade situation in cottons.

First, there is the Paris Agreement which suggests tariff discrimination against our goods in all the territory around the world controlled by the Allies. In this part of the world we sold, in 1914, one-third of all the cotton cloth which we exported. The figures are as follows:

	Total	To parts of world controlled by Allies.	To neutral parts
Unbleached	\$13,838,005	3,875,979	9,962,026
Bleached	3,392,969	2,543,385	2,537,331
Colored	11,613,653	2,820,611	8,793,042
	\$28,844,627	\$9,239,975	\$21,292,399

Second, there is the up-growth of a native cotton industry in parts of the world where we have had customers. It has been said by those who have studied the question that Brazil can produce a quality of cotton equal to the Egyptian, and she will without doubt keep on building her already very respectable cotton industry. Other countries of South

America are also manufacturing cotton goods for home consumption. China is showing a market interest in the development of her cotton industry as we have noted from a report just received from China covering Chinese Commerce for 1915, from which I quote as follows:

"One of the features of the trade of the year has been the increased production and ready sale of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods manufactured in China. There are now over 30 cotton mills working, with 1,029,218 spindles and 4,610 looms, and further extensions are projected. The capacity is estimated at 800,000 bales of yarn and 1,383,000 pieces of 40 yards (55,320,000 yards. The Ministry of Commerce reports that there are in Honan and Shantung 16,400,000 mou under cotton (2,736,000 acres) in Szechwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh and Chekiang 11,100,000 mou (1,850,000 acres) making a total of 27,500,000 mou (4,586,000 acres) with an estimated crop of 1,630,000 piculs (434,798 bales) of clean cotton."

Third, there is the growth of rival cotton manufacturing in Japan and her sale of cottons abroad. The Japanese mills are said to have working 2,414,544 spindles and 24,223 looms. From which it will be seen that while the Japanese have one loom to 99 spindles the Chinese have one to 223 spindles. The increase in the demand for Chinese machine-woven cloth seems certain to lead to the installation of more looms, and there is little doubt that the cotton spinning and weaving industry will show rapid and extensive development in certain lines. Japan is pushing her foreign trade in cotton, particularly in countries of Asia. Her inroads upon British business in India are exciting unfavorable comment in English publications. It is not the amount sold, but the activity of Japan and the comparative growth of her trade that causes apprehension. British and French experts say that Japan is improving the quality of her manufacture very rapidly. Her sales of cotton tissues to British India rose from 1,031,906 yen (a little over \$500,000) in 1915 to 3,703,475 yen in 1916, and the sales in January and February of the year alone were 1,161,419 yen. Sales in China were 18,964,914 yen in 1913 and 27,331,680 yen in 1915.

England will doubtless make every possible effort to maintain the supremacy which she has enjoyed

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

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"NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES

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Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways

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USE OF GUM IN SIZING

The use of gum in the Sizing has at last received recognition—IT PREVENTS SHEDDING.

GUM 943

An experience of thirty years in the manufacture of gums and dextrines enabled us to produce gum 943. Formula furnished on application.

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Give Us Model of Loom and Number of Cam

Protects Your Cams and Makes Your Looms Run Smoother

Clinton Cam Co.
CLINTON, S. C.

and it will be easier for us to win in neutral markets and the neutral markets are big and growing markets. The cotton manufacturing industry of Brazil and China will probably not for a long time, if ever, keep pace with the consumers' demands at the best that can be expected of it, and the increased production of cotton in Brazil may be a boon to American manufacturers, in furnishing long-staple cotton which we have hitherto necessarily bought in Egypt.

We have a natural monopoly of the raw materials in grades most heavily used for the staple lines. We believe that today the world would buy more American cottons is consumers everywhere knew the quality of our product. We are informed by shrewd merchants in Argentina that consumers there are beginning to like our patterns, and the real values in our goods. Some of our manufacturers are already doing very finely in new export business. We think that if all our manufacturers would cultivate foreign markets, individually, with the same determination to push their sales that they show at home, we would greatly increase our export business. The United States ought to be the seat of the manufacture of cotton goods for the world.

Especially, we think that there is a brilliant outlook for co-operative effort in export sale of American cottons. Under the new law, if it passes, groups of manufacturers can get together and form exporting associations, combining all phases of the cotton industry, and forming a big enough syndicate to make a comprehensive campaign so as to spread the costs and the profits over the spinners, the weavers of gray goods, the printing establishments, and all who carry the making of cloth from the cotton bale to the finished product. You could do some characteristic American advertising abroad, thereby creating a consumers' demand. You could meet foreign organization with American organization. You could bring it about that in this country the cotton lint would be brought to the finished form of the fine fabric before it is sold abroad; you could bring home, where it belongs, the control of the international trade in cotton goods.

The National City Bank is intensely interested in the development of our export trade, and immediately

after the passage of the Federal Reserve Act steps were taken by this bank to avail itself of the provisions of the Act, and to establish branches of the bank at such points as would be of most assistance to American exporters in the development of new markets. Our first branch was established in Buenos Aires on November 10, 1914. The following February a branch was opened in Rio de Janeiro, and since then branches have been established in Santos and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and in Havana and Santiago, Cuba. Other branches in South America and in Europe are in contemplation, and to furnish facilities in the Orient. National City Bank interests have acquired the control of the International Banking Corporation with its sixteen branches in India, China, Japan and the Philippines. The branches of the International Banking Corporation while operated independently, nevertheless are working in closest harmony and co-operation with the City Bank branches.

In order that the branches might be effective agencies in aid of American commerce, there has been provided in connection with each branch a commercial or trade department and a special credit department. To assist in the dissemination of accurate credit information concerning the South American markets, and to answer the countries inquiries received from American manufacturers, it was found necessary to organize in the Bank a Foreign Trade Department. To furnish a general medium for the publication of trade information, statistical data and general commercial news from South America, and more particularly to create a medium for the discussion of the various problems in connection with our foreign trade, the Department undertook the publication of a monthly magazine "The Americas."

As an indication of the extent of the work of the Foreign Trade Department, the following may be of interest. There have been received to date from the various branches 6,701 commercial and industrial reports, including 16,200 special market reports from Buenos Aires and 797 special reports from Rio de Janeiro. Approximately 20,000 manufacturers in the United States, large and small, have used to a greater or lesser extent the service of the Foreign Trade Department. Skill-

ed credit men were sent to all of the branches, and with every steamer have come credit files containing information upon the responsibility and standing of South American merchants. In this work, the manufacturers of the United States have co-operated splendidly. There has been collected in the Credit Department of the City Bank the credit experience of hundreds of manufacturers in this country with Latin American merchants.

Perhaps the greatest single service rendered by the branches already established, and those which American Banks will hereafter locate in foreign countries, is in the building up of a market for dollar exchange. Before the establishment of branches in Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay, the dollar was not even quoted. During the last year, the volume of direct exchange between these countries and the United States has been remarkable, and practically all the shipments of wool, hides, quebracho, and a large portion of the coffee, have been financed through the medium of dollar credits.

Through the establishment of branches of American banks in foreign countries our manufacturers have thus been provided with banking facilities for the handling of their foreign trade which they have lacked in the past. It is, however, only a part of the general plan, and the ultimate success of America's foreign trade will depend upon the serious efforts of our manufacturers.

We believe in the American manufacturer, and while there are many problems to be solved, we have no fear of lack of ability on their part to profitably engage in export trade. We can do what any other nation can do, and when American business resourcefulness brings to bear its full strength upon these problems, there can be but one result.

Dissolution Valid in Cotton Mill Case.

In an opinion handed down in the Appellate division of the Supreme Court in New York, in the appeal of Francis A. Lazenby from a judgment of Walter C. Noyes as referee for the International Cotton Mills Corporation, it is held that the dissolution of the company, with the consent of the stockholders on the

condition that certain plans for the disposition of the assets be carried out, is valid even if the plans could not be followed after the act of dissolution. This judgment was reached by the referee on the grounds that while the directors might attempt to fulfill all conditions in good faith, unforeseen developments might cause a change. It was affirmed by Justices John P. Clarke, Chester B. McLaughlin, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling and Vernon M. Davis.

The action was brought by the holder of ninety shares of the preferred stock of an outstanding issue of over 58,000 shares of the defendant International Cotton Mills Corporation of New York, (a) to set aside a dissolution of the New York corporation, which was consummated under section 221 of the General Corporation Law of New York; (b) to declare void and set aside a sale of the assets of the New York corporation to the International Cotton Mills Corporation of Massachusetts; (c) to direct a retransfer to the New York corporation of the assets transferred; (d) to require the Massachusetts corporation to account for the property received, and (e) to enjoin the Massachusetts corporation and its officers from selling or encumbering the property transferred to it by the New York corporation.

"The trial was a long one," says the opinion, "and the record on appeal is voluminous. It would serve no useful purpose to review the evidence. It is sufficient to say we are of the opinion that the same fairly sustains the findings and conclusions of the referee, and we are entirely satisfied with the judgment entered upon his report and the reasons assigned in his opinion therefor, except we think the plaintiff and the intervenors should have an option, if they so desire, to take in cash the value of their stock in the New York corporation at the time the consolidation took effect instead of the stock of the Massachusetts corporation directed in the judgment to be tendered to them. In case they elect to take such value, then the same to be determined by an appraisal as provided in section 17 of the Stock Corporation Law. The judgment appealed from, therefore, is modified as indicated in this memorandum, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs to either party."

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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

Keating Bill Will Be Passed.

The long fight against the passage of the Keating Child Labor Bill had been won two weeks ago when the Senate Democratic Caucus decided not to consider it at this session.

Just when the victory was in our hands President Wilson went to Senate and calling out the Senators one by one arbitrarily demanded that the Keating Bill be enacted.

President Wilson in one of his books had declared that such legislation was unconstitutional, but he is now playing for the votes of the defunct Progressive Party and from that standpoint was a good political move. The Senators know that unless they obey the President they can get no share of patronage and the Senate Democratic Caucus on Tuesday night of this week "ate crow" to the extent of recinding their action and placing the Keating Bill ahead of the child labor bill.

The Keating Bill will therefore be passed at this session of Congress and our only hope is to have it amended so as to eliminate some of its worst features.

The words "child labor" attached to any bill makes it to the average mind desirable legislation and so the Keating Bill with all its unjust and dangerous features has had an overwhelming support.

Our Southern Senators almost without exception have fought hard against the Keating Bill, but legislation by pressure and dictation has won.

The Wrightsville Meeting.

In spite of the storm damage which had caused severe losses to many mills and made railroad travel very difficult in western North Carolina there was a very fair attendance at the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina at Wrightsville Beach, Wilmington, N. C., on last Friday and Saturday.

A record breaking attendance was undoubtedly prevented solely by the storm, for many telegrams came from members stating that only the storm kept them from being present.

From the standpoint of addresses the meeting was the best in the history of the association, but the business meeting having been crowded out by the addresses had to be held upon the revenue cutter Seminole and amounted to very little.

The address of Jas. A. Emery of Washington, D. C., was a gem and was declared by many to have been the most interesting they had ever heard.

The first session opened at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, with President A. A. Thompson of Raleigh, N. C., in the chair and Secretary Hudson C. Miller at the desk.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer by a local minister,

the address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Parker Q. Moore of Wilmington, N. C.

W. A. Erwin of West Durham, N. C., made an eloquent response in which he took occasion to say something relative to the unjust Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill.

President A. A. Thompson in his annual address, recommended several changes in the plan of organization and especially the formation of a traffic bureau and a purchasing department.

On account of railroad conditions J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., was unable to be present and his address on "Recent Advances in Cotton Mill Design" was ordered printed.

W. S. Rankin of North Carolina State Board of Health delivered a very interesting address on "Industrial Hygiene."

W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Boston, Mass., gave the association a large amount of information on "World Markets for Southern Cotton."

C. L. Chandler of Chattanooga, Tenn., South American agent of Southern Railway made an address on "South America."

The Convention adjourned for surf bathing and later most of the members were found at the dance at Lumina.

Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session opened with an address by E. A. Groff of the City National Bank of New York, on "Foreign Trade Finances."

He was followed by Prof. Thos. Nelson, director of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College of North Carolina on "Relations of Textile Schools to Mills."

Prof. Nelson's criticism that the mills did not send young men for the six weeks' short course in winter was answered by W. A. Erwin, who offered to send two men next winter.

Mr. Erwin then arose and started a campaign for students for the short course with the result that thirteen students were pledged by the following:

W. A. Durham, West Durham.....	2
E. C. Barnhardt, Concord.....	2
S. F. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids..	2
J. F. Taylor, Kinston.....	2
L. B. Williamson, Graham.....	1
Saxapahaw Mills, Saxapahaw....	1
J. Harvey White, Graham.....	1
E. H. Williamson, Fayetteville....	1
Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville	1

The Association was next addressed by Jas. A. Emery of Washington, D. C., on "Industry and Legislation." Every member listened closely for almost two hours to Mr. Emery and

many declared that they had never heard a more able and interesting address.

On account of the lateness of the hour it was decided to hold the business session during the trip down the river and the members left for a forty-five minutes automobile trip to Brown's Landing, where they were the guests of the Wilmington Rotary Club at an enjoyable barbecue.

At 3 P. M. the U. S. Revenue Cutter Seminole left with all members on board for a trip down the river to Fort Caswell and return.

During the trip President Thompson assembled the members and held a short business session.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Raleigh, N. C., during the third week in January.

By a unanimous vote it was decided that the Association would continue its support of the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers, the amount being left to the Executive Committee of the Association.

A vote of thanks was given the Executive Committee of Southern Cotton Manufacturers and especially Chairman S. F. Patterson, for their untiring fight against the passage of the Keating-Owen Bill.

S. F. Patterson, David Clark and Jas. A. Emery of Washington, were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions to be sent to senators and members of congress as a protest against the passage of the Keating-Owen Bill.

The usual resolutions of thanks to those who had assisted in entertaining the meeting were passed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan; first vice president, John L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids; second vice president, Arthur J. Draper, Charlotte; third vice president, T. C. Leake, Jr., Charlotte; secretary and treasurer, Hudson C. Millar, Charlotte.

Wrightsville Beach extended an invitation for the meeting of the association next summer.

Cotton-Goods Opportunities in South Africa.

Consul General Murphy, stationed at Cape Town, South Africa, has transmitted a letter received from a business man formerly connected with the American consular service in South Africa, from which the following extract is taken:

"Several trail orders of American cotton goods have been placed in an important firm of manufacturers' agents in South Africa. If American cotton mills have the foresight to make the comparatively slight changes absolutely necessary to capture the native trade in cotton goods, and do this with the utmost promptness before the former sources of supply now cut off are reopened, a very large volume of business may result. If this opportunity is passed by and the time frittered away in useless efforts to make the native alter his tastes and preferences to meet the weights, sizes, and patterns standardized by many American manufacturers, the chance is not likely to recur."—Commerce Reports.

PERSONAL NEWS

S. B. Priest is now fixing looms at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

S. J. Jordan of Rome, Ga., has accepted a position at Aragon, Ga.

Hurst Peebles has resigned his position at Newry, S. C., and moved to Murphy, N. C.

G. K. Tate is now overseer of spinning at the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Joe Riley has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

Jno. M. Masters has resigned his position with the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

L. R. Painter has resigned his position with the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., to accept one elsewhere.

W. H. Goff of Sylacauga, Ala., has accepted a position with the Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

C. W. Nipper of Batesburg, S. C., has become second hand in spinning at the Palmetto Mill, Columbia, S. C.

L. L. Chandler has resigned as superintendent of the Seneca Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills to accept one elsewhere.

F. F. Wilson has resigned his position at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept one at Brookford, N. C.

T. H. Knight of Stony Point, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of spinning at the McAden Mill No. 3, McAdenville, N. C.

J. E. G. Hancock, of Monroe, N. C., is now night overseer at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

C. L. Price has resigned his position with the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Kestler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

R. G. Crayton has resigned his position at the Duke Yarn Mill, Durham, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Hart Cotton Mill, Tarboro, N. C.

D. B. Murray has been promoted from day overseer of carding and spinning to night superintendent of the Ivanhoe Mill No. 2, Smithfield, N. C.

P. A. Gwaltney has resigned as superintendent of Mills No. 1 and No. 2 at McColl, S. C., and is now on the Mexican border as a member of a Rhode Island battery.

T. H. Henderson has resigned as superintendent of the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills to become superintendent of the Seneca Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills.

R. P. Scruggs, overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C., was at Rutherfordton, N. C., when the storm came last week and was unable to return to his work for several days.

J. V. Jones Takes Own Life.

James V. Jones, aged about 35 years of age, and formerly employed as boss spinner of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., committed suicide at his home near the mill village at 5:20 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He fired one shot from a .38 calibre pistol, the bullet entering his right temple and penetrating his brains. Death was instantaneous.

Mr. Jones was employed by the Gluck Mills up until about two years ago. From here he went to the Monaghan mills in Greenville and later went to King's Mountain, N. C. He returned to the Gluck Mills about six or seven weeks ago. He had been in ill health, and this is the cause attributed for the act.

That afternoon Mr. Jones went to his home and went in his bedroom. He placed his watch and his pocketbook on the mantelpiece and removed his shoes. While in the act of removing his shoes his 12 year old daughter came in the room, and he told her to go out, saying she had no business in there. The girl left the room, and a few minutes later she and Mrs. Jones, who was in the yard, heard the report of a pistol. They rushed in the house and found Mr. Jones lying across the bed with his feet hanging to the floor. His cap was on the floor right in front of where he was seated on the bed when he fired the fatal shot. His body fell backwards across the bed.

Mr. Jones had been out of work for a week or more and this fact and the fact that his health was miserably poor preyed on his mind.

LOOKING BACKWARD FIVE YEARS AGO

Items of interest which appeared in The Southern Textile Bulletin this date five years ago.

L. P. Lewis was promoted to outside overseer at Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. F. Johnson was promoted to overseer of spinning at Mayworth, N. C.

C. C. Dawson was promoted to overseer of carding at Mayworth, N. C.

Paul Harding resigned as superintendent of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a position with the Gibbes Machine Company.

A. W. Tindall resigned as master mechanic at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at Alta Vista, Va.

W. P. Moneyhan accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.



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T. I. I. Closes a Successful Year.

The commencement exercises of the Textile Industrial Institute, held at Spartanburg, were attended by a small audience on account of weather conditions. The crowd was larger, however, than expected, and the exercises were unusually good.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. M. L. Banks, pastor of the Dillon Methodist church, who also preached the commencement sermon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. After the prayer there was a declamation and recitation contest, the awarding of certificates, giving of medals and prizes, a report from the chairman of the board of trustees, and announcement. The services closed with a song to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with appropriate words fitted to it.

The main feature of the exercises was an oratorical contest between six boys of the institute. Following are those participating in the

contest: C. O. Dorn, S. E. Gordan, H. M. Graveley, R. H. Griffin, R. C. Griffin, C. F. Nesbitt. A meeting was given to R. C. Griffith for the best oration. H. M. Graveley was awarded second place. The next feature was the reading of essays by the girls of the institute. Miss A. D. Weaver won the Mrs. C. P. Hammond essay medal, her subject being "Opportunities at the T. I. I." Miss Ruth Farn won second place in the essay contest.

Certificates were awarded to eleven young people as follows: C. O. Dorn, Nellie Dixon, Ruth Farr, R. C. Griffith, C. F. Nesbitt, C. U. Ross, A. E. Smith, W. G. Smith, Irma Wade, S. A. Smith and Ada Miller.

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Durham, N. C.

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P. L. Saunders.....Carder
H. T. Varner.....Spinner
W. H. Crutchfield.....Weaver
W. B. Watters....Master Mechanic

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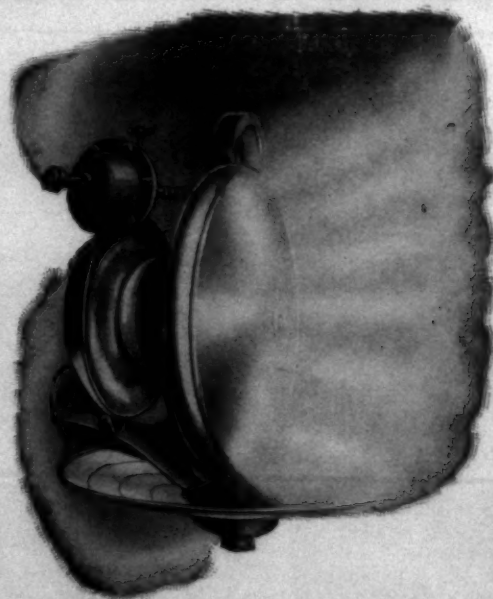
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Woodlawn Mfg. Co., Mount Holly, N. C.

Hand of man on ladder shows point to which water rose in mill.

AFTERMATH OF THE STORM

The damage done to cotton mills by the recent storm and floods was bad enough, but it appears at this writing not to have been quite as bad as was at first reported.

The most serious damage was at Mountain Island, N. C., where the Armon Mfg. Co.'s plant of 8,500 spindles was completely wiped out as shown below, the photograph being taken as soon as waters receded.

Full details have not been re-

ceived from Monbo, N. C., but it is reported that one mill of the Turner Mills Co. was entirely destroyed while the bottom floor of the other mill fell in and allowed the roving machinery to fall to foundation below. Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton which were washed away have since then been recovered.

The Alspaugh Cotton Mills at Taylorsville, N. C., which was at first reported to have been washed

away, was, according to latest reports, only flooded as was the Lile-doun Mill, near Taylorsville, N. C.

The Mariposa (N. C.) Mill is said to be not only flooded but so badly damaged that part of the mill will have to be rebuilt.

The power station of the Lily Mills, Shelby, N. C., located at Stice's Shoals, was greatly damaged.

The boiler and engine rooms and lapper rooms of the Cleveland Mill & Power Co., at Lawndale, N. C., were flooded.

The Henrietta Mills at Henrietta and Caroleen, N. C., were forced by high water to close but were not seriously damaged.

The McAden Mills at McAdenville, had the mill race badly damaged and will be idle for about two weeks.

The Dudley Shoals Mill at Granite Falls, N. C., was damaged several thousand dollars, but the other mills were only slightly damaged and have resumed operation.

Considerable damage is said to have been done to the mills at Rhodhiss, N. C., and 400 bales of cotton was washed away.

The Rhodhiss Mfg. Co. is offering \$10 per bale for recovery of this cotton, and is co-operating with C. E. Hutchison of Mt. Holly, N. C., who also lost about 300 bales from the Armon Mfg. Co. at Mt. Island, N. C.

The Long Shoals Mills was damaged by water, but no serious loss resulted.

No definite reports have been received from Asheville, N. C., but it is understood that the Asheville Cotton Mills were partially submerged and a large part of the mill

village was destroyed with the result that many mill operatives lost all of their household goods.

The French Broad Mill, according to one report was also badly damaged.

At Mt. Holly, N. C., the Woodlawn Mill was flooded almost to the top and the Tuckasee Mill was flooded and silt left about two feet deep. The Nims Mills was damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

The High Shoals Mills had the weave shed and first story submerged and estimate the damage at \$4,000.

At Lincolnton, N. C., the Elm Grove Mill, owned by R. S. Reinhardt, suffered a great loss from water in the first story. One small tenant house was washed away.

Water in the engine room of Daniel Mill, owned by D. E. Rhyne, was the extent of damage to this mill. The large belt was cut to save it from damage by water, and but for the time lost in repairing this, the mill could have started sooner.

The Rhodes Mfg. Co., across the Seaboard road from Daniel, did not suffer from the flood waters, though the water almost completely surrounded it.

The damage to D. E. Rhyne's other two mills, at Laboratory and Southside, was not a great amount. The main trouble being the destruction of the power plant operated at Southside. Mr. Rhyne is negotiating with the Southern Power Company to secure current for the repairing of his power house.

The mill at Hardin had recently been rebuilt and new machinery placed, and the flood waters did much damage there, the store be-



SITE OF THE ARMON MFG. CO., MOUNTAIN ISLAND, N. C., AFTER THE FLOOD. THIS MILL OF 8,500 SPINDLES WAS A TOTAL LOSS.

ing under water and the warehouse destroyed.

The mill at Long Shoals, operated by D. H. Mauney, suffered some loss by water in the lower story of the mill, but will be able to begin operation in a short time.

The loss at the Armon Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., has been estimated as follows: Machinery equipment, \$110,000; cotton in process of manufacture, \$20,000; cotton stored, 50,000; loss of other equipment owned by Armon Mfg. Co., \$20,000; loss of buildings and other property owned by Southern Power Company, \$50,000. Grand total at Mountain Island, \$250,000.

The loss at Monbo is estimated at \$175,000, but the recovery of cotton may considerably reduce the losses at both places.

The Capitola Mill lost some bales of cotton and had card clothing wire rusted, but otherwise was not damaged.

Not taking in consideration the loss of production through enforced idleness the losses to the textile industry of this section by reason of the storm and flood can conservatively be placed at about \$600,000.

A later report from the Elm Grove Cotton Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., states that the loss was \$6,000 and \$8,000. The loss included three tenement houses and a church and about \$2,000 worth of bobbins, belts, the operation of this mill pending spools, etc.

About 700 cords of wood was washed away and all the waste in the waste house was so badly damaged that it will have to be thrown away.

Water was three feet deep in the twister room and in the dining room of President R. S. Reinhardt's residence. By no means the least of the disaster was the loss of the store of Apple Jack and Pure Essence of Corn, which had been stored in the dining room annex for forty years and with which was the envy of Bob Reinhardt's many friends.

The Elm Grove Mill will probably stand for three weeks as supplies are hard to obtain promptly.

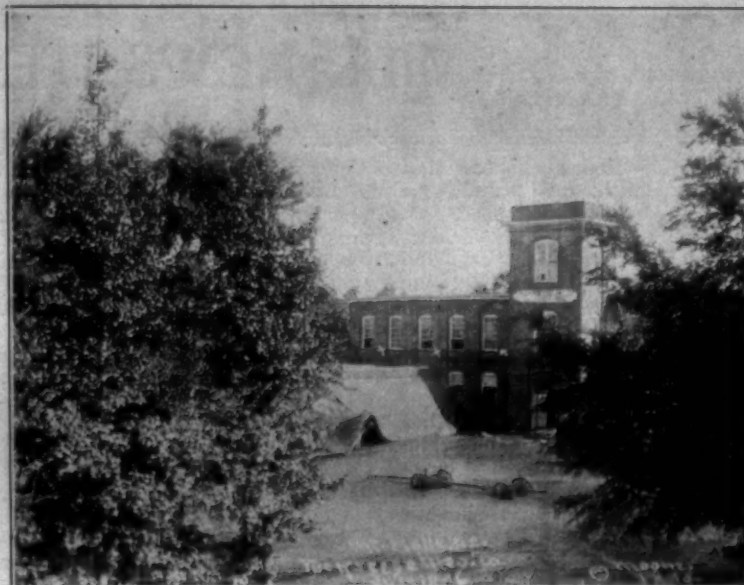
The estimate of the damage to the Long Island Mill near Statesville is given as one-third of the capital.

The damage to the Turner Mill Co. is given by the owners as approximately three-fourths of the total value and it will require a very long time to get the mill rebuilt and in operation.

It is reported in Statesville that the Long Island Mill and Turner Mills Co. will sue the Southern Power Company for damages, alleging that their dam was not properly constructed and the break around the west end caused a sudden rise of five to eight feet which resulted in the destruction of the mills.

The Glynn-Harper Mfg. Co., at Patterson, N. C., near Lenoir, had two warehouses washed away. The Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co. is in the hands of receivers and is to be sold at an early date.

At Elkin the loss was very great. One of the largest losers, if not the largest, was the Chatham Manufacturing Company, makers of the Elkin blanket. The entire lower floor of their plant was covered with water to the depth of ten feet and it is covered with black river



Tuckaseegee Mfg. Co., Mount Holly, N. C.

Water left two feet of mud and silt in mill. Wagon in foreground shows the deposit of mud almost up to the wheel hubs

mud from six inches to three feet. Catawba at Mt. Holly, N. C., went down at one time and there is not a bridge left at any point upon the Catawba above that point. The more mud that is moved from the building the rawer things look, but with the great force of hands that are working there things will be cleaned up soon. Their loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Aside from the loss to cotton mills western North Carolina was greatly damaged. The loss of life from the flood is given as more than seventy and the property damage as above \$10,000,000.

Three costly bridges over the

The main line of the Southern Railway can not operate through trains by reason of the loss of the bridge at Belmont, N. C., and the loss of the bridge at Fort Mill, S. C., prevents Fort Mill, S. C.

The railroads are unable at this time to transport cotton or goods and serious inconvenience and loss will undoubtedly result.



LOSS, BEING SWEEPED COMPLETELY AWAY BY THE HIGH WATERS. IT IS STATED THAT IT WILL NOT BE REBUILT.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Griffin, Ga.—It is reported that Charles T. Smith, of Chattanooga, may build a hosiery mill here.

Georgetown, Ky.—It is reported that the Leesport (Pa.) Knitting Mills Co. is planning the building of a mill here.

Mobile, Ala.—The Barker Cotton Mills were damaged to the extent of about \$15,000 by the storm that recently visited this section. The No. 1 mill of the company was closed for two days and the No. 2 mill will be stopped for two weeks on account of the power being cut off.

Nashville, Tenn.—An application for the privilege of amending the charter of the Hartford Hosiery Mills of Nashville, has been filed with Secretary of State R. R. Sneed. The application asks for permission to raise the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Burlington, N. C.—The Inter-State Hosiery and Finishing Mills will be taken over and operated by Max Lieberman, Inc. A branch plant, to be known as the Maple Crest Hosiery Mills, will be established at Haw River.

Houston, Tex.—The Oriental Textile Mills, of Houston Heights, S. E. Allen, president, have increased their capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000. It is announced that the capacity of the plant will be practically doubled. According to John S. Radford, treasurer and general manager, the mills have been operating at full capacity and then have not been able to keep up with orders.

Pelham, Ga.—The Pelham Manufacturing Co., osnaburgs and duck, has placed orders for 300 new looms to replace their plain looms. They are also installing new drawing frames, drawing-in machines and new rings for their spinning. The floors of the mill are being replaced with new maple flooring and a number of other improvements are being made about the mill village. J. W. Parker is general manager, and W. J. McDonald is superintendent.

Raeford, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Raeford Power and Manufacturing Co., the regular semi-annual dividend was declared and officers were elected as follows: T. B. Upchurch, president; C. W. Seate, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Thomas, vice president; C. E. Upchurch, assistant secretary and treasurer and J. F. Lockey, superintendent.

The stockholders expressed themselves as well pleased with the showing that the mill has made during the past year. At this time, the mill is making an addition of 4,000 spindles, and have 12 new cottages for their help about completed. Other cottages are to be built later. The mill is making full time, day and night.

Concord, N. C.—The directors of the Cannon, Cabarrus, Gibson and Imperial Cotton Mills held their semi-annual meeting last week. The directors of the Cannon and Cabarrus Mills, which include the mills here and at Kannapolis, held their meeting in Kannapolis. The meeting of the Gibson and Imperial directors were held here. All four of these mills declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

Monticello, Ark.—Under an order issued by the Railroad Commission of Arkansas which became effective at once, the Monticello Cotton Mills will be given a reduction of 15 per cent in freight rates on cotton moving to this plant for manufacture. The mills have been operating for more than a year on full double time, turning out a heavy quality of cotton duck, much of which is shipped to England.

Selma, Ala.—W. D. Bell, a financier, of New York city, has been in Alabama the last several days for the purpose of looking over cotton mills, and it is reported he will either erect a cotton mill or will purchase one now in operation near Selma. It is reported he already has conferred with attorneys with reference to the purchase of the Valley Creek Cotton Mills. Mr. Mills represents capitalists in New York.

Anderson, S. C.—The contract for the erection of fifteen three and four room cottages at Equinox Mill was awarded to Mr. Dan Brown of the Builder's Lumber and Supply Co., and the work will be started promptly.

There has been some talk of enlarging the village at Equinox Mill for some time, as there were not sufficient number of cottages to house the operatives of this mill. The contract now being let, the work will go forward rapidly.

Spencer, N. C.—A deal has been closed by a company composed of financiers in this and other States for \$15,000 worth of land at and near the Piedmont toll bridge, on the Yadkin River, and the work of clearing off the grounds was begun for the purpose of erecting a big bleaching plant. The main building is to be located on the Southern's main line and between the railroad and the National Highway on the Rowan side of the river. The lands were bought from Col. John S. Henderson, Cicero Parker, the Southern Railway and L. T. Yarboro. There are all sorts of rumors as to the immensity of the new enterprise which it is said will employ several hundred hands when in operation.

Chester, S. C.—The new owners of the Baldwin Cotton Mills, formerly the Wylie Cotton Mills, at their meeting last week effected the following organization:

Alex. Long of Rock Hill, president and treasurer; Harry M. Leslie of New York, vice-president, and E. R. Lucas, assistant treasurer and secretary. Directors: Carroll Baldwin of New York, T. H. White, Robert Gage, S. W. Pryor, M. D., and S. M. Jones of Chester; R. B. Hopkins of Baltimore, and those named as officers.

It is the intention of the new owners to increase the capacity of the mill about 40 per cent, and they anticipate expending considerable money bringing the village up to the appearance of any in the South.

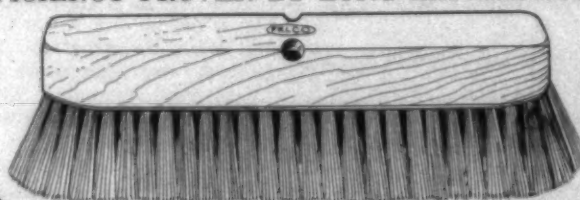
Opelika, Ala.—The Opelika Cotton Mills has let a contract to the West Point Iron Works for the construction of a new two-story brick building, for an automatic sprinkler warehouse and opening room combined.

The warehouse will be 50x100 feet and the opening room 40x50 feet, to be built between the present warehouse and W. of A. siding. In this opening room cotton is opened and blown by the blow system direct to the machines instead of in a hopper by hand.

In this construction work about \$10,000 will be expended and when completed, which will be in about 60 days, will make a handsome addition to this already modern cotton mill.

FELCO FLOOR SWEEPS

EFFICIENCY PROVEN BY LONG EXPERIENCE



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Providence, R. I.

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ALEXANDER & GARSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Southern Representatives

Want Indigo Admitted Without Tax.

Washington, D. C.—Ceasar Cone, head of the Proximity and White Oak Cotton Mills, of Greensboro, and T. S. Beall, who represents the company, have submitted a brief to the subcommittee of the Finance Committee protesting against the removal of indigo from the free list on the tariff to the dutiable list. Mr. Cone is rated as the largest user of indigo dyes in the United States.

"We have endeavored to give this subject our best consideration," says the brief, "and have reached the conclusion that the taking of indigo from the free list and placing it upon the dutiable will result in increasing the cost of the production of cotton fabrics used almost entirely by a class of people least able to afford the advance."

Nurse For Mills.

The Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mill Company has acquired the services of Pearl Henderson, a graduate of Lincoln hospital, colored, to correct any unsanitary conditions and care for the employees of Mill No. 2. This mill is operated exclusively by negroes and the colored nurse will devote her whole time to the ministrations of the sick and general welfare of the workers. The mills have obtained emphatic results from the efforts of Miss Helen Reynolds and Miss Josephine Maynor, nurses of mills in Carrboro and Durham respectively. The welfare work will particularly concern itself with the correction of any unseemly sanitary condition existing inside the mill. The unclean spittoon and the practice of promiscuous spitting on the floor will come in for a severe correction. The mills have already made commendable progress in this direction.

Part of "Anti-Docking" Law Held Constitutional.

That part of the dual section of the "anti-docking" law of South Carolina, prohibiting textile mills from charging absent operatives more than their machines produce during their absence is constitutional and that the other part of the section forbidding the employment of substitutes during the regular operatives' absence for less pay than the latter class receives is in contravention to the organic law of the State, is the opinion of Frank B. Gary, circuit judge, in an opinion filed with Thomas H. Peeples, attorney general, and transmitted from Mr. Peeples to Colonel E. J. Watson, State commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, with instructions how to act.

The opinion was the outcome of an arrest made by the department of agriculture's inspectors of P. D.



is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

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Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

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This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

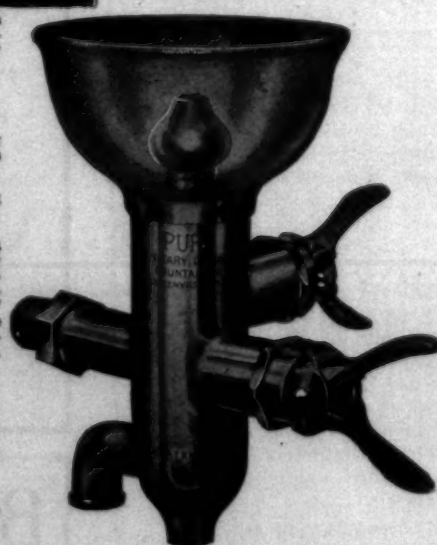
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Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Wade, superintendent of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, for violation of the "anti-docking" law. The case was heard in a magistrate's court of Greenwood county, Mr. Wade was found guilty and fined \$50. The cotton mill attorneys then appealed to the circuit court, and the case was heard before Judge Gary at chambers. The attorney general, as a logical sequence, instructed Solicitor R. A. Cooper, who is representing the State in the matter, to perfect an appeal to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

In transmitting Judge Gary's opinion to Commissioner Watson, the attorney general advised the former that during the pending of the appeal to the supreme court that prosecutions under the "anti-docking" law be confined to that section of the law held valid. In compliance with the suggestion of the attorney general, Commissioner Watson will issue a circular to the various textile mills of the State giving the law as it now is interpreted.

At the conference between the representatives of the manufacturers and the State officials, the former stated that the textile interests of South Carolina would comply with the law as interpreted by the State courts, without further action.

The section of the "anti-docking" law under test is as follows:

"That all regular hands working in cotton or woolen mills in this State, whether working by day, hank, piece or cut, upon absence from their work from any cause, shall not be docked, nor have deducted from their regular wages, more than the said machine operated by them would have produced in the time of the absence of the said regular hand from his work, and all spare and extra hands that are employed to keep up or run the machine or machines operated by the regular hands, shall be paid full amount deducted from the regular hands' wages. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 and not more than \$100 for each offense, or be imprisoned for not less than 10 days, nor more than 30 days."

Springfield Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

J. M. Hogan.....Superintendent
A. L. Gibson.....Assistant Supt.
Bun Bledso.....Carder
A. T. Cain.....Spinner
Z. F. Wright.....Master Mechanic

Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

B. F. Spears.....Superintendent
W. F. Ivey.....Carder and Spinner
J. H. Merritt.....Weaver
C. C. Cook.....Cloth Room and Finish
P. W. Cook.....Master Mechanic

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets were firm during the week, with a growing scarcity seen in many lines. Buyers are purchasing more conservatively and carefully than they have in several months. In the wash goods and white goods lines just opened, buyers are going slowly on the whole, though some of them have put down good orders where the goods appeared novel, as values seemed unusually attractive. Primary merchants are not anxious over the irregular buying movement, as they realize that buyers do not find it necessary to operate in a large way at this time, when prices are high and the goods to be delivered several months ahead. They think the trade conditions will be better later on if long forward contracts are not entered into at this time.

So far, the new season on dress gingham has been very satisfactory. It is stated in some quarters that orders have amounted to about 80 per cent and include more of the finer goods than was the case last year.

Very substantial orders have been placed with mills and commission houses for spring wash goods. Buyers seem to have all confidence in the opening prices being maintained, and further than that many of them have expressed the belief that these early quotations will represent the lowest levels of the new season. The assurance from manufacturers of the better known lines of gingham, chambrays, seersucker, etc., that the colors used in these goods are the same as used in past season, and are fast, has been a great inducement to buyers to get their orders down early.

A scarcity of some lines for fall delivery now seems a certainty. With export demands keeping up at their present rate, as shown by the shipment figures, this scarcity may be expected to extend into spring.

Business on almost all lines, except from fancy wash goods, is going on in a normal way, considering the general state of the trade. Printers are not anxious for new orders as they are already behind with their orders. Brown goods are generally active and firm, with only an occasional soft spot. Certain widths of wide sheetings are hard to get for prompt shipment. Merchandise continues to move in a broad way and requests are coming in constantly for prompt shipment of goods already ordered. Business with the jobbing houses is showing improvement all the while, indicating rather active retail distribution of certain goods that were moving slowly a month or so ago. Low prices in many of the retail stores are undoubtedly keeping up sales.

The delay in the delivery of printed goods is the subject of much complaint in the market. Shortage of labor, trouble in getting suitable

dyes, etc., have thrown the printers behind and are mainly responsible for the delay. Skein and yarn dyed goods are going forward slowly on old contracts, as weavers are meeting with much difficulty in finding suitable yarns with which to complete their orders.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was less active last week, the volume of business showing a considerable falling off. Inquiry was slow, but prices held firm, and on one style that has been inactive for many weeks, advances were paid. Manufacturers were much disappointed that business was not at least as large as that of the preceding week, as they had expected a steady improvement. They are still hopeful however, and regard the dullness as a temporary condition.

The business of the week was made up of scattering sales, covering almost all styles with the exception of narrow goods, which have been very dull for at least two months. The largest trading was done on wide and medium width goods. There was a fairly good inquiry for sateens and some sales made. Twills were dull and fine goods were quiet, with some easing off in prices.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch.	
64x64s	4 1-4
28-inch, 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-inch.	
68x72s	6 1-4
38 1-2 inch, 64x64s	6
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-2 7 3-4
Brown drills, std.	8 3-4
Sheetings, So. std.	8 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4 8
4-yard, 56x60s	6 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4
4-yard, 44x44s	6
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce.	At value
Denims, 2-20s	18
Selkirk, 8-oz., d'k.	14 1-2
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14 1-2
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	17 1-2
Woodberry, sail d'k.	17 1/2%
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	14 1/2%
Alexander, oz. duck.	11c b'sis
Buckeye, oz. duck.	11c b'sis
Ticking, 8-ounce	15 1-2
Standard prints	7
Standard gingham	8
Dress gingham	9 1-2 10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2 7

Clinchfield Mfg. Co.,

Marion, N. C.

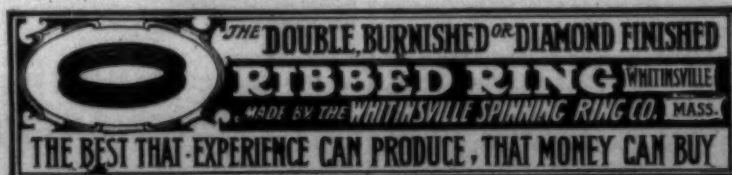
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A. F. Hunt.....Superintendent
Boyce Sprinkle.....Carder
J. F. Miller.....Spinner
J. C. Hunt.....Weaver
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Richland Cot. Mills, pfd.
Riverside Mills, S. C.
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BOSSON & LANE

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was comparatively quiet as far as new business was concerned last week. Local buyers did not take much yarn, though there were a good many inquiries and a few large sales to points outside this market. The receipts of yarn from the South were large, but there is a marked scarcity of some numbers, which is expected to become very pronounced within the next few weeks. With the labor troubles in the mills of the North and flood losses in the South, it would appear that the apparent shortage will develop into a very acute shortage and that prices will go even higher.

The demand for carded yarn on cones was light in this market during the week, users of these yarns who buy in the Philadelphia market being well covered on their needs. For spot deliveries, Southern cones, 16s and finer are not plentiful. Some of the dealers think there will be a big demand for these yarns as soon as the shortage is felt. Sales of Southern frame spun 26s were made for 28 and 28 1-2 cents, 28s for 29 1-2 cents and 30s for 30 and 31 1-2 cents.

There is no change in the combed yarn situation and no indication that prices will go any lower this year. The demand for combed lisle and mercerized yarn hosiery is so much larger than past years that it more than makes up for any slackening in the demand for combed yarns for weaving. While the demand for combed yarn from automobile tire makers is very active, they are very reluctant to pay present prices. The substitution in many cases of single combed for two-ply combed yarns has put the single yarns at higher levels.

There was a fair demand for single combed peeler 14s to 30s on cones and sales of 25,000 pounds and upward were made for future deliveries. Eastern mule spun combed peeler on cones was sold on the basis of 26 cents for 18s. Southern frame spun 18s combed peeler on cones is rather scarce for prompt delivery and sales were made at 36 cents and other numbers were sold on the same basis.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	24	—22
10s to 12s	23	—23 1-2
14s	24	1-2
16s	25	—
20s	25	—
22s	27	1-2—28
24s	30	—31 1-2
26s	30	1-2
30s	32	1-2—33
36s	41	—
40s	46	—
50s	57	—
60s	66	—68
3-ply 8s upholstery	22	—22 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	22	—22 1-2 Ex.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	1-2—21 1-2
10s	23	—
12s to 14s	23	1-2—24 1-2
16s	25	—
20s	25	—25 1-2
22s	25	—25 1-2
26s	28	—29
30s	29	—30
40s	33	—34

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	22	—22 1-2
14s	23	—23 1-2
16s	24	1-2
20s	26	—
22s	25	—25 1-2
24s	26	—26 1-2
26s	27	—27 1-2
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	37	—38

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	22	—23
12s	24	—24 1-2
14s	25	—
16s	26	—
20s	27	1-2—28
22s	30	1-2
26s	32	1-2—33
30s	43	1-2—44
50s	55	—56

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s	23	—
10s	23	1-2—24
12s	23	3-4—24
14s	24	1-2
16s	25	—
18s	25	1-2
20s	26	—
22s	26	1-2
24s	27	—
26s	27	1-2
30s	28	1-2—29
22s Fleece col.	28	1-2

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	24	1-2
11s	25	—
12s	25	1-2
14s	26	—
16s	26	1-2
18s	27	—
20s	27	1-2
22s	28	1-2
24s	29	1-2
26s	30	1-2
28s	31	1-2
30s	33	1-2

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	37	—38
24s	39	—40
30s	46	—48
40s	57	—59
50s	67	—69
60s	77	—80
70s	88	—90
80s	1.00	—1.05

"What ever shall I do?" asked the anxious mother. "Little Dick is upstairs crying with the toothache."
"Take him around to the dentist," suggested the practical father.
"But we haven't any money."
"You won't need any," said the father, who had once been a small boy himself. "The pain will stop as soon as he sees the dentist's sign."—Ex.

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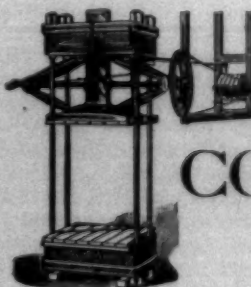
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Relation of the Textile School to the Mill.

(Continued from Page 5)

cellent reference book of useful and reliable information, especially as the methods of bleaching and dyeing have been so arranged as to be applicable to actual practical needs.

The studies and work of the students in the Textile Department of the A. & M. College comprise not only those which bear directly on textile work but also consists of a general academic training together with wood-work, forge work, machine shop work, and construction of engines, boilers and motors, all of which tends to the development of the man.

You will readily see from this that the training which a textile

student receives is one which gives him a comprehensive knowledge of cotton manufacturing. It does not, however, develop in a textile student a "jack of all trades and master of none," but rather gives him a basis for the development of a man of broad vision who is capable of expansion in all lines and who brings to bear on his chosen work the result of systematic training. The school cannot give experience. That must be part of the training of the mill and the commercial world. A young man with a textile school and academic training, combined with practical experience of the mill and shop is a valuable acquisition to the textile industry.

Would-Be Benedict Obtains Liberty

Percy Swanson, the Carboro youngster, who has seen no end of trouble since he attempted to marry Molene Hughes, daughter of R. A. Hughes, former superintendent of the Durham Hosiery Mills, at Carboro, N. C., has obtained his freedom from the Person county jail, where he was held for failure to furnish bail.

Swanson still has the set of marriage licenses that he is alleged to have obtained by false pretense and perjury, and according to his attorney, will make another attempt to marry Miss Hughes, who with her family has gone to Virginia.

Release of the young man came about when attorneys for the prosecution consented to lowering of the \$1,000 bond to \$200, rather than to appear in Goldsboro, for a writ of habeas corpus hearing before Judge Frank Daniels. He furnished the \$200 bail immediately.

Even should Swanson be able to steal his sweetheart and marry he will have to look ahead to three serious court charges. One of the charges is for selling whiskey and will be tried in Orange county, R. A. Hughes having sworn out the warrant. The other charges are perjury and false pretense and will be tried in Person county.

Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

P. B. Parks.....Superintendent
G. W. McKenzie.....Carder
J. B. Marr.....Spinner
S. J. Hunter.....Weaver
D. L. Boyd.....Cloth Room
L. B. Alley.....Master Mechanic

Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. C. Fennell.....Superintendent
G. L. Covington.....Carder
R. F. Adams.....Spinner
R. P. Carnes.....Beaming and Dying
E. G. Neal.....Weaver
C. A. Fincher.....Cloth Room
G. H. Bernhill.....Master Mechanic
J. T. Daviney.....Outside Man

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills.

Rock Hill, S. C.

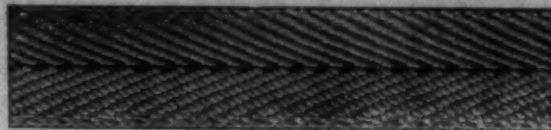
W. G. Henderson...Supt. and Mngr.
J. B. Driver.....Carder
W. H. Sanders.....Spinner
John Mahoney.....Dyer
W. A. Jolley.....Cloth Room
W. C. Stirewalt...Master Mechanic

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comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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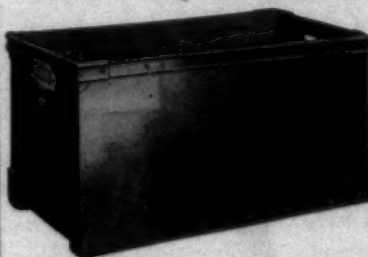
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Sales Agents for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Speeder and Intermediate Hands.
The Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.,
Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE.

One 100-Spindle Foster Winder No. 1102. Cheap for cash. Address "L," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted—New Mill.

Our new mill will soon be running. We want experienced and inexperienced people to work. Families solicited. No night work. Write to John T. Abney, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Want a full set of mill help for the Tarboro Cotton Factory. This mill is being equipped with up-to-date machinery and will need all kinds of labor, picking and card room help, spinners, spoolers, warpers, weavers and slasher room help, watchman, etc. Mill will be operated under new management and steady work guaranteed. Apply to A. M. Vandergrift, superintendent, Tarboro, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Owing to increase in our plant we can use several good families of spinners, doffers and frame hands, also one good frame fixer and card grinder combined. Good wages and run sixty hours a week. Good healthy location. Address Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD FAMILIES OF SPINNERS FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. ALL FRAMES ON FINE WORK. GOOD SPINNERS CAN RUN FROM 12 TO 14 SIDES. PAY 12½¢ PER SIDE. HOUSE ALL SCREENED. GOOD WATER AND A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE. WOULD PAY TRANSPORTATION FOR ONES WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCE. ALSO WANT A FEW GOOD DRAPER WEAVERS FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT. ADDRESS S. G. DOVER, SUPT. KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Help Wanted.

We can furnish regular work to several families of help, with Spinners, Doffers, Card Room Help, Weavers and Spoolers. Good healthy place. For further information apply to Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room on all kinds of white goods, fancy drills, sheeting, etc. Can furnish best of references from former employees. Address No. 1488.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder but desire a larger position. Married, age 30, sober and good manager of help. 5 years experience as carder and spinner. Address No. 1489.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 spindle mill or second hand in large weave room or overseer of overhauling. Age 30. Sober, good manager of help, 6 years experience as spindle plumber. Address No. 1490.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$5.00 per day. Experience on steam and electric but would prefer steam plant. Am now master mechanic of three medium size mills. Address No. 1491.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address 1493.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1494.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 20 years practical experience as carder and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in South. Have always made money for my mill. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 7 years experience as overseer and can give best of references, strictly temperate, habits regular. Address No. 1497.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had long practical experience and can give references for either position. Address No. 1498.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1499.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed and can give present employers as references. Address No. 1500.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1501.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am considered especially efficient on carding. Can furnish the highest references from last employers. Address No. 1502.

WANT position as carder or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and held last job 5 years. Best of references. Address No. 1503.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience and have been on present job for 2 years. Have family of 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Address No. 1504.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am thoroughly practical. Can clothe my cards, fill brushes and handle all kinds of speeders. Claim to be a hustler. Address No. 1505.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in South Carolina. Now employed but wish larger job. Am a Draper man, but understand plain and drill goods. Have increased production on last job 20 per cent and seconds to less than 1 per cent. Address 1506.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarn and especially on combers. Best of references. Address No. 1507.

WANT position as night overseer of carding and spinning on either coarse or fine colored work. Married. Age 35. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1508.

WANT position as overseer in large card room or as carder and spinner in medium size mill. 30 years experience in carding and spinning. 12 years as overseer. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1509.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weave mill. Want mill that will appreciate services of a competent man that is sober, industrious and reliable with ambition to do something. Am now employed and have held my present position for 8 years. Can come on short notice. Present employers as references as to character and ability. Address No. 1510.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1511.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Am prepared to handle either cloth or yarn mill and am experienced on both gray and colored goods. Address No. 1512.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am strictly sober. References on application. Address No. 1513.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a fine yarn mill on combed or carded work. Experienced on sea island, Egyptian and Peeler cotton. Good references. Address No. 1514.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1515.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1516.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had a number of years experience in carding. Married. Strictly sober and know how to get quality and production. Am experienced on both colored and white work. Address No. 1517.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but desire to make a change. Competent to handle any size or kind of mill. Address No. 1518.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on duck. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1519.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either electric or steam plant. Good references. Address No. 1520.

WANT position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1521.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1522.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, prefer N. C. or S. C. Am at present assistant superintendent of a good mill, but have the ambition to go up a step. Best of references. Address No. 1523.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mills or overseer of weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1524.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1526.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 33. Strictly sober. 10 years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1527.

WANT to purchase on terms, \$500 to \$1,000 stock in small or medium size mill, that can give me work as superintendent, carder or carder and spinner at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a good carder and expert card grinder. Married. Temperate. Age 36. Best of references. Address No. 15282.

WANT position as overseer of spinning on white or colored work. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1529.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as well as good education. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1530.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced sheetings, drills, enameled duck, tire duck and she duck. Also on both Stafford and Draper looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1531.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in such work and am an expert machinist. Can furnish best of references. Address 1532.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1533.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent or yarn and weaving mills. Am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1534.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1535.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1536.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1537.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1538.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed. Best of references. Address No. 1539.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now employed and have had long experience. Fine references. Address No. 1540.

WANT position as overseer of weaving with or without cloth room. Am strictly temperate and married. Have experience on sheeting, duck and drills, osnaburgs, denims, prints, chambrays, fancy and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 1541.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am good manager of help and can obtain good production at low cost. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 1545.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1547.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years experience in card room and also special experience overhauling. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1548.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1549.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1550.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change to a healthy location. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, both white and colored. Am a practical weaver and designer. Address No. 1551.

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WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had long experience in such positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1552.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Have had experience on hosiery and weaving yarns, single and ply. Will not consider anything under \$3,600. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1553.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent. Sober. Have been in card room 16 years. Can furnish every kind of references. Address No. 1554.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 36. Have had 11 years experience in cloth room, 4 years as second hand and 6 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1556.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 4 years. Am experienced on fine yarns, also white and colored yarns, also combers. Address No. 1557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1558.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Held last position 3 years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1559.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address No. 1560.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have held present position for two years and giving entire satisfaction. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner at not less than \$4.00. Age 28. Have had 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1563.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carding and spinning.

Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1564.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in card room and was second hand for five years. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1565.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of a Southern mill but have been in New England for several years and desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1566.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1567.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. Have had long experience and can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1568.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can give best of references from former employees. Address No. 1571.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. No. 1572.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 12 years experience as overseer on all kinds of goods and can furnish references from some of best mills in the South. Address No. 1574.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving satisfaction but desire to change. Experienced on combers and colored work. Good references. No. 1575.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mills. Can come on short notice. First-class references. Address No. 1578.

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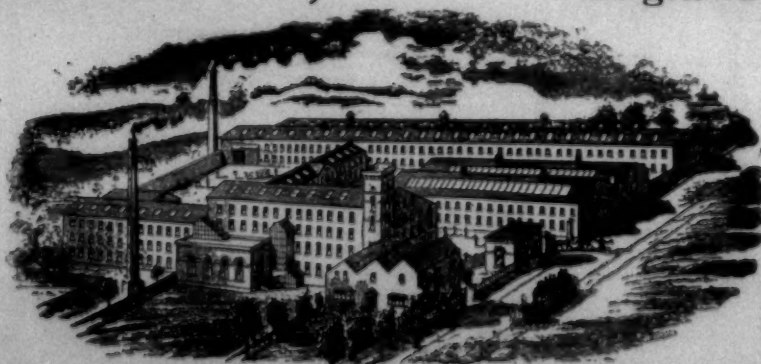
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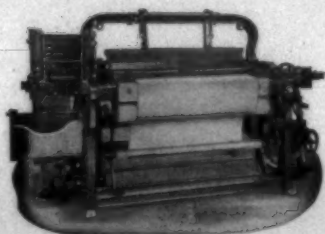
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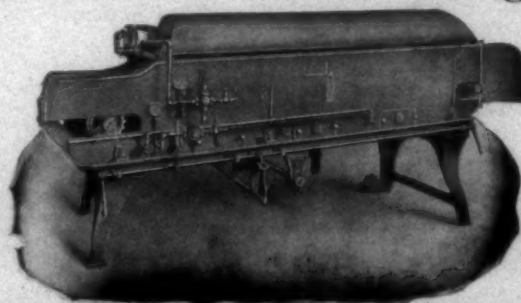
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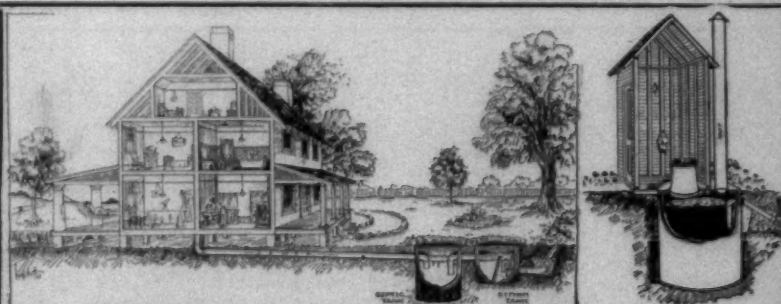
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